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doubtful member of the Mimidæ, constituting the subfamily Calyptophilinæ.

Cory, in the recently issued Part II, No. 1, of his 'Catalogue of Birds of the Americas', has raised the subfamily to family rank as "? Calyptophilidæ" with the comment that "the monotypic genus may later be considered to represent a subfamily."

I have recently had the opportunity of examining nine perfect skins of this species in the collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford. These prove that *Calyptophilus* is not ten-primaried as stated by Mr. Ridgway, but typically 'nine-primaried,' the tenth primary being a minute concealed vestigial quill varying from 4 to 8.5 mm. in length. There is no longer any reason for retaining this genus in the Mimidæ, and I believe that for the present, at least, it should be restored to its former position in the Tangaridæ next to *Phænicophilus*, and in the neighborhood of *Tachyphonus*, *Mitrospingus* and *Rhodinocichla*. I would also suggest that the name of Chat-Thrasher bestowed by Mr. Ridgway be emended to Chat-Tanager.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

***Junco aikeni* in New Mexico.**—In the last (1910) edition of the American Ornithologists' Union 'Check-List of North American Birds,' *Junco aikeni* is reported as of casual occurrence in New Mexico. Since there is no previous printed information that authenticates this statement, it seems worth while to place on record the single specimen that forms its basis, and this more since it forms the only record for New Mexico, and, furthermore, represents the southwestern limit of the known winter range of the species. This individual is now in the Biological Survey collection (No. 192902, U. S. Nat. Mus.) and is a female in juvenal plumage, collected two miles north of Arroyo Seco, New Mexico, at an altitude of 8000 feet on January 20, 1904, by Mr. M. Surber.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes on Some Bird Fossils from Florida.—On May 15, 1918, Dr. E. H. Sellards, State Geologist of Florida, sent me a small lot of fossil bird bones from Tallahassee and they were received a few days after that date. In the letter of transmittal Dr. Sellards states that one of these specimens is "a bird bone that came from an Indian mound. This bone is marked merely x, no other number." I find it to be the left humerus of a Florida Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax a. floridanus*), nearly perfect, and in a subfossilized condition, being of a rather pale earth-brown color and very pliable.

In referring to these "scraps" in his letter of the fourteenth of the same month Dr. Sellards says that "The one small piece of bone differing from the others in color is from a different locality. I find it in a collection from the Pleistocene at Camp Dam on the Withlacoochee River, and presumably it was taken in that locality although it seems to have escaped getting a number assigned to it." This bone is the distal end of a right tarsometatarsus.